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The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Data for June 1982

Unemployment posts increase. The state's unemployment rate increased 0.6 percentage point between May and June, going from 10.6 percent to 11.2 percent of the labor force. The labor force rose 16,100 persons (0.8%) during the month to 2,101,200. The increase was felt mainly in the unemployment category, which added 14,100 (6.4%). Even though the rate increase is a large one, it is slightly below the normal May-June unemployment rate increase of 0.7 percentage point.

U. S. rate up also. The nation's unemployment rate rose from 9.1 percent in May to 9.8 percent in June--an increase of 0.7 percentage point. Both employment and unemployment increased, pushing the labor force total up 1,655,000 persons to 111,569,000.

Manufacturing employment adds 2,600. Although total nonagricultural employment fell 3,700 between months--to 1,724,400--the manufacturing sector increased 2,600 to 481,400 persons. The subsequent nonmanufacturing decrease amounted to 6,300, bringing the June total down to 1,242,600. Major increases were reported by services (5,700), construction (800), food products (700) and leather (700). Decreases were led by government (12,100) and transportation, communication and public utilities (2,000). Over the year, total nonag employment is down 33,460; all but 500 of those jobs were lost to the manufacturing sector.

Stewart, Williamson are high, low counties. Stewart County reported an unemployment rate of 30.0 percent in June--the state's highest county rate. Williamson County had the lowest rate with 7.2 percent, closely followed by Knox (7.3%), Moore (7.3%), Davidson (7.4%) and Weakley (7.6%).

CPI up significantly. The June Consumer Price Index was 290.6--an increase of 1.2 percent over the May figure. Categories showing the largest increases were transportation (2.5%) and fuel and other utilities (2.0%). The only decreases were in apparel (0.4%) and dairy products (0.3%). The total index increase since June, 1981, is 7.1 percent.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR
ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

Our Research and Statistics Section is composed of four units, with separate but related functions. Below is an explanation of each unit's responsibilities, and a list of publications provided by the unit.

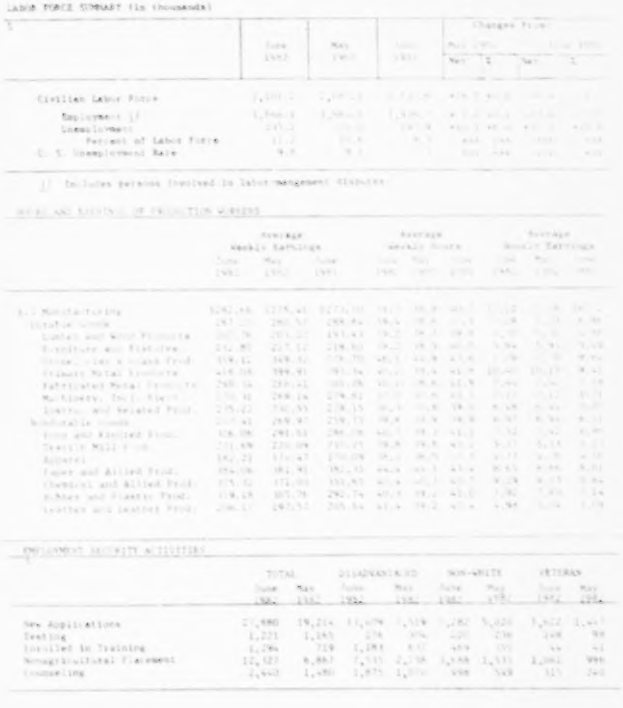
CES - The Current Employment Statistics Unit surveys a sample of the state's employers each month to estimate employment by industry. This unit also provides monthly statistics on hours worked and wages earned by industry in specific areas of the state.
Supervisor: Joella Rogers; Tele: 741-2357
Publication:
-Tennessee and SMSA Employment Estimates (annual)

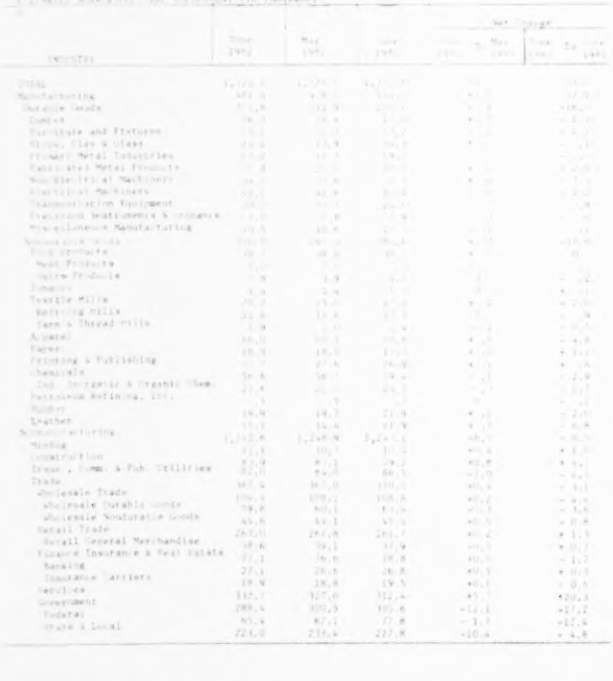
Besides determining the unemployment rate for the state and counties each month, LMI - The Labor Market Information Unit is responsible for the majority of R&S publications (see list below). Additionally, the staff members research and/or collect varied types of data concerning the labor market, both for specific projects and to answer requests.
Supervisor: Glenn Fisher; Tele: 741-1729
Publications:
-Annual Planning Information (annual)
-Tennessee Data for Affirmative Action Plans (annual)
-LMI Directory (bi-annual)
-Tennessee Annual Average Labor Force Estimates (annual)
-Available Labor Report (monthly)
-Consumer Price Index (monthly)
-CPS Labor Force Summary (monthly)
-Tennessee Labor Market Report (monthly)

OES - The Occupational Employment Statistics Unit conducts surveys of the state's employees to show current employment levels in specific industry groups and to use in the development of employment projections.
Supervisor: Martha Wettemann;
Tele: 741-3639
Publications:
-Employment Projections-State and SMSAs (2 vols.)
-Occupational Employment in Selected Industries (periodic)
-Occupational Analysis of the Insured Unemployed (quarterly)
-ES Unfilled Job Openings Report (quarterly)
-Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed (quarterly)

UIR - The Unemployment Insurance Reporting Unit collects data on contributions, claims benefits, disqualifications, insured unemployment rates and some claimant characteristics. The unit's publications are the result of this collection.
Supervisor: Mary Sue Nicholson:
Tele: 741-2116
Publications:
-Covered Employment and Wages by Industries (annual)
-Highlights (monthly newsletter)

--Marta Pearsall, Editor





CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT The small decrease (100, or 0.1%) in Chattanooga's total nonagricultural employment may actually be a sign of improvement in the area's economy because it is so small. The manufacturing sector had a net increase of 300 (0.6%), largely a result of both new hires in the food industry (200, or 3.8%) and a call back from lay-off in textile mill products (200, or 1.8%). Manufacturing decreases occurred in only three industries--stone, clay and glass (5.9%); primary metals (2.6%) and chemicals (1.9%) each lost 100 in seasonal decreases. The loss of 400 (0.3%) to nonmanufacturing total employment was also seasonal. The only decrease of more than 100 was felt in wholesale trade, which dropped 200 (2.4%) during the month. Declining by 100 employees each were retail trade, service, and state and local government. Nonmanufacturing had a single increase of 100 (1.2%) in federal government where hiring increased during the month.

OVER THE YEAR Total nonag employment is down 1,500 (0.9%) over the year-ago total, with 1,400 (2.9%) of the decrease coming from the manufacturing sector. Primary metals posted the largest single decrease, falling 600 (13.6%) because of the auto industry slump. Other significant losses included fabricated metal products (300, or 4.2%) and textile mill products (300, or 2.6%). Two industries recorded annual increases--food products added 300 (5.8%) and printing and publishing 200 during the year. Nonmanufacturing increases were led by state and local government (1,200, or 5.3 percent, and included mining (200, or 18.2%) and finance, insurance and real estate, which added 100. Major decreases were reported by federal government (500, or 5.6%) due to the completion of construction projects, and construction, wholesale and retail trade, which lost 300 employees each over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT Chattanooga's labor force is up 3,800 (1.8%) since last month to 205,000 persons. Of the total increase, 2,800 were added to the number unemployed, causing the rate to rise from 10.9 percent to 12.1 percent of the labor force. In June 1981, unemployment was 8.7 percent of the 199,800 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS In June, average weekly earnings rose for the third consecutive month reaching $274.40. Both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings increased .5 hour and $.09 per hour, respectively. Activity in the durable goods sector included more premium paid overtime worked in the stone, clay and glass products industry. In the nondurable goods sector the textile industry posted a longer scheduled workweek and worked more overtime for premium pay.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In Thousands)

	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Changes From May 1982 Number	Changes From May 1982 %	Changes From June 1981 Number	Changes From June 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	206.0	202.2	199.8	+3.8	+1.9	+6.2	+3.1
Unemployment	24.9	22.1	17.3	+2.8	+12.7	+7.6	+43.9
Percent of Labor Force	12.1	10.9	8.7	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	181.1	180.1	182.5	+1.0	+0.6	-1.4	-0.8

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings June 1982	Average Weekly Earnings May 1982	Average Weekly Earnings June 1981	Average Weekly Hours June 1982	Average Weekly Hours May 1982	Average Weekly Hours June 1981	Average Hourly Earnings June 1982	Average Hourly Earnings May 1982	Average Hourly Earnings June 1981
All Manufacturing	$274.40	$267.62	$270.38	39.2	38.7	41.5	$7.00	$6.91	$6.52
Durable Goods	309.29	299.86	297.77	39.2	38.5	42.3	7.89	7.79	7.04
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	331.78	316.49	326.71	40.5	37.8	39.7	8.19	8.04	8.23
Iron & Steel Foundries	295.81	265.93	298.65	37.4	33.6	41.8	7.91	7.47	7.14
Fabricated Metal Prod.	328.81	305.38	331.68	42.9	41.1	44.1	8.83	8.09	8.19
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	295.59	298.45	285.07	35.4	35.9	40.4	8.35	7.98	8.01
Nondurable Goods	250.10	245.12	250.43	39.2	38.5	41.6	6.38	6.40	6.02
Textile Mill Prod.	224.52	210.00	217.74	41.5	38.4	43.2	5.41	5.31	5.04
Knitting Mills	188.76	174.85	181.65	39.0	36.2	42.4	4.84	4.83	4.52
Paper and Allied Products	296.64	323.83	308.08	41.2	44.3	43.7	7.20	7.31	7.05
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	351.13	357.02	372.09	37.0	37.7	42.2	9.49	9.47	8.82

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL June 1982	TOTAL May 1982	DISADVANTAGED June 1982	DISADVANTAGED May 1982	NON-WHITE June 1982	NON-WHITE May 1982	VETERAN June 1982	VETERAN May 1982
New Applications	1,819	1,423	926	592	578	340	147	104
Testing	98	140	41	67	20	32	11	11
Enrolled in Training	12	16	29	11	3	9	0	1
Nonagricultural Placement	143	100	592	151	132	64	61	64
Counseling	161	178	121	151	39	67	14	17

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)

Industry	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Net Change May 1982 to June 1982	Net Change June 1981 to June 1982
TOTAL	163.5	167.4	169.0	-3.9	-5.5
Manufacturing	57.0	57.3	58.9	-0.3	-1.9
Durable Goods	33.9	33.8	35.3	+0.1	-1.4
Lumber (except furniture)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0	-0.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	3.6	3.7	3.8	-0.1	-0.2
Primary Metals	5.8	5.9	6.4	-0.1	-0.6
Fabricated Metal Prod	8.9	8.8	9.2	+0.1	-0.3
Machinery (except elec.)	2.7	2.7	2.9	0	-0.2
All Other	12.3	12.1	12.3	+0.2	0
Nondurable Goods	23.1	23.5	23.6	-0.4	-0.5
Food Products	5.5	5.3	5.2	+0.2	+0.3
Textile Mill Products	11.1	11.3	11.4	-0.2	-0.3
Knitting Mills	2.8	2.8	3.0	0	-0.2
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0
Paper Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	0
Printing and Publishing	1.8	1.7	1.6	+0.1	+0.2
Chemicals	1.3	1.3	1.4	0	-0.1
All Other	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	106.5	110.1	110.1	-3.6	-3.6
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.1	0	+0.2
Construction	5.8	5.8	5.9	0	-0.1
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util	7.6	7.6	7.8	0	-0.2
Trade	31.2	34.0	34.1	-2.8	-2.9
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.4	8.5	-0.2	-0.3
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.2	5.3	5.3	-0.1	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1	-0.2
Retail Trade	23.0	25.6	25.6	-2.6	-2.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	9.9	9.9	9.8	0	+0.1
Service	29.4	29.5	29.4	-0.1	0
Government	32.3	32.5	31.8	-0.2	+0.5
Federal	8.5	8.6	9.0	-0.1	-0.5
State and Local	23.8	23.9	22.8	-0.1	+1.0

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural employment dropped 700 (0.3%) from May to June, as a net gain of 300 (0.6%) in manufacturing partially offset the 1,000 worker loss in nonmanufacturing. There was only one loss among manufacturing industries--all other nondurable goods declined by 100 (0.5%). Sector increases were reported by all other durable goods (200, or 2.1%), nonelectrical machinery (100, or 5.6%) and printing and publishing (100, or 5.0%). Nonmanufacturing gains were limited to retail trade (200, or 0.6%) and services (100, or 0.3%). Decreasing industries were led by government (1.0%) and construction (5.2%) with 500 each. Another significant reduction occurred in wholesale trade, which fell 300 (2.5%) between months.

OVER THE YEAR This month's employment stands at 206,100 workers, an increase of 700 over the June, 1981 figure. A large nonmanufacturing gain is responsible--employment there is up 4,400 (2.9%), while manufacturing suffered the loss of 3,700 (7.0%). The only increases in manufacturing were posted by lumber (8.3%) and printing and publishing (5.0%), which picked up 100 employees each. Heading up the decreases were all other nondurable goods (1,700, or 8.1%) and apparel (900, or 11.4%). The nonmanufacturing sector had only three decreases--construction (1,200, or 11.7%), federal government (900, or 1.9%), and transportation, communication and public utilities (500, or 5.6%). Leading the increases were services (3,000, or 9.0%), retail trade (2,700, or 8.6%) and state and local government (800, or 2.2%).

UNEMPLOYMENT An additional 2,400 persons entered Knoxville's labor force from May to June, bringing the total figure to 230,400. There were 1,800 more unemployed persons in June than in May, which forced the rate up 0.7 percentage point to 7.7 percent. In June, 1981, the rate was 7.8 percent of a 231,700 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average hourly earnings for Knoxville area production workers showed little change during June, increasing only $3.56. Offsetting activity was posted in the durable goods industry where stone, clay and glass products workers worked less overtime for premium pay and nonelectrical machinery workers worked more. In the nondurable goods sector the only noticeable change was an increase in premium paid overtime worked in the apparel and other textile products industry.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Change From: May 1982 Number	May 1982 Percent	June 1981 Number	June 1981 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	230.4	228.0	231.7	+2.4	+1.1	-1.3	-0.6
Unemployment	17.7	15.9	18.1	+1.8	+11.3	-0.4	-2.2
Percent of Labor Force	7.7	7.0	7.8	+0.7	+10.0	-0.1	-1.3
Total Employment	212.7	212.1	213.6	+0.6	+0.3	-0.9	-0.4

(1) Thousands of persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Average Weekly Hours June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Average Hourly Earnings June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
All Manufacturing	$319.90	$316.34	$293.58	39.1	39.2	39.0	$8.24	$8.23	$7.53
Durable Goods	366.52	366.26	343.84	39.2	39.3	40.0	9.35	9.32	8.60
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	479.95	510.35	461.66	43.1	45.8	43.4	10.39	10.44	9.52
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	322.96	269.18	307.21	41.1	36.9	43.7	7.91	7.52	7.03
Nondurable Goods	291.17	286.46	265.39	38.4	38.2	38.8	7.39	7.37	6.84
Food and Kindred Prod.	279.55	280.18	241.02	44.8	44.9	43.4	6.24	6.24	5.61
Textile Mill Prod.	187.11	185.98	161.15	37.8	37.8	38.4	4.95	4.92	4.35
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	215.04	205.72	194.14	36.4	35.2	36.7	5.90	5.83	5.29

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL June 1982	TOTAL May 1982	DISADVANTAGED June 1982	DISADVANTAGED May 1982	NON-WHITE June 1982	NON-WHITE May 1982	VETERAN June 1982	VETERAN May 1982
New Applications	3,728	2,855	1,251	913	684	418	310	235
Testing	24	49	11	21	0	0	4	0
Enrolled in Training	62	5	56	4	37	1	1	1
Nonagricultural Placement	2,069	1,899	748	737	311	355	141	141
Counseling	122	96	77	49	8	4	17	11

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

INDUSTRY	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Net Change May 1982	Net Change June 1981
TOTAL	206.1	206.8	205.4	-0.7	+0.7
Manufacturing	49.8	49.5	53.5	+0.3	-3.7
Durable Goods	33.1	33.0	34.9	+0.1	-1.8
Lumber (except furniture)	4.1	4.1	3.8	0.0	+0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.9	1.9	2.1	0.0	-0.2
Machinery (except elect.)	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+0.2
All Other	9.4	9.4	10.0	0.0	-0.6
Nondurable Goods	16.7	16.5	18.6	+0.2	-1.9
Food Products	3.5	3.5	4.1	0.0	-0.6
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Apparel	2.8	2.8	3.7	0.0	-0.9
Printing and Publishing	2.1	2.0	2.0	+0.1	+0.1
All Other	6.3	6.2	6.8	+0.1	-0.5
Nonmanufacturing	156.3	157.3	151.9	-1.0	+4.4
Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	9.1	9.6	10.3	-0.5	-1.2
Transp., Comm. & Pub. Util.	7.6	7.8	8.1	-0.2	-0.5
Trade	34.0	33.8	31.3	+0.2	+2.7
Wholesale	11.3	11.6	11.2	-0.3	+0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.4	6.5	6.3	-0.1	+0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.9	5.1	4.9	-0.2	0.0
Retail	22.7	22.2	20.1	+0.5	+2.6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8.9	8.9	8.6	0.0	+0.3
Service	36.5	36.5	33.5	0.0	+3.0
Government	57.9	58.1	59.1	-0.2	-1.2
Federal	8.9	9.0	9.8	-0.1	-0.9
State & Local	49.0	49.1	49.3	-0.1	-0.3

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Sevier Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

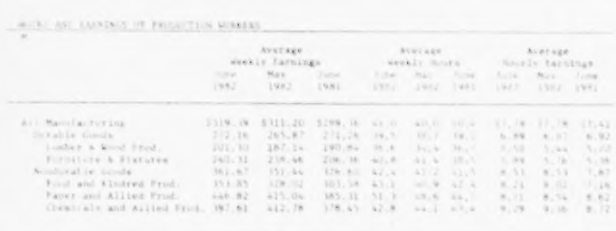
MEMPHIS SMSA

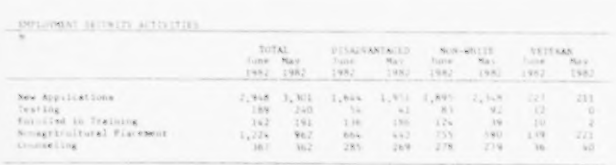
EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment declined by 1,300 (0.4%) between May and June, ending the period with 350,700 employed persons. A vacation shutdown is responsible for much of the 1,100 person (2.0%) decrease in manufacturing employment--that shutdown caused the temporary loss of 700 jobs (12.1%) in the paper products industry. Other manufacturing decreases include all other nondurable goods (300, or 6.7%), nonelectrical machinery (200, or 5.1%) and fabricated metal products (200, or 4.1%); all of these industries are suffering from decreased business activity. Sector increases were limited to furniture and fixtures (200, or 7.7%), and food products (200, or 2.2%). Nonmanufacturing industries suffered a small net loss (200, or 0.1%) primarily because of school closings. The biggest single decrease was in state and local government (700, or 1.5%) where the school closings are reflected. Other losses included federal government (200, or 1.3%) wholesale durable goods trade (100, or 0.8%) and construction (100, or 0.7%). These declines were almost offset by increases in services (800, or 1.0%) and finance, insurance and real estate (200, or 1.0%).

OVER THE YEAR Recession influences are blamed for the loss of 5,800 (1.6%) jobs from total nonag employment in the past year. Most of the decrease was in the manufacturing sector, which dropped 4,800 (8.0%). Almost every industry experienced a decline--leading the way was nonelectrical machinery (1,700, or 31.5%), where sales are suffering from high interest rates. Other important decreases occurred in all other nondurable (900, or 17.6%), fabricated metal products (1,000, or 17.5%), and electrical machinery (300, or 8.1%). The only industries with annual employment increases were food products (300, or 3.3%) and apparel (100, or 4.8%). On the nonmanufacturing side, increases were reported by services (2,300, or 3.1%) and retail (400, or 0.6%), both of which opened new businesses. Major decreases included transportation, communication and public utilities (1,400, or 5.1%), federal government (1,200, or 7.1%), and wholesale trade (1,200, or 3.6%).

UNEMPLOYMENT The Memphis labor force is up 5,300 to 406,500 since last month, while the unemployment total added 4,600. This large increase in unemployment pushed the rate up 1.0 percentage point to 9.9 percent. In June, 1981, the rate was 8.8 percent of a 411,000 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Due primarily to a gain in average weekly hours worked, average weekly earnings increased again during June. Both sectors, durable goods and nondurable goods, posted longer workweeks. Food and kindred products workers received more premium pay for overtime worked leading the increase in average hours.





NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT School closings and the area economy in general caused the loss of 3,700 (1.1%) to Nashville's nonag employment total. This decrease was primarily the result of a 2,700 person decline in state and local government--from schools closing. Other nonmanufacturing losses included service and miscellaneous (800, or 1.0%); federal government (200); and transportation, communication and public utilities and trade (100 each). Sector increases were limited to wholesale nondurable goods and finance, insurance and real estate (200 each). The manufacturing sector experienced little activity during the month--gains in fabricated metal products, (1.6%) all other durable goods (1.2%) and apparel (2.2%) (100 each) were matched by losses in furniture and fixtures (200, or 5.7% and food products (100, or 1.4%). The offsetting increases and decreases resulted in a net manufacturing change of zero for the one-month period.

OVER THE YEAR Total nonagricultural employment has fallen 15,500 (4.3%) since June, 1981 in the SMSA. Both sectors showed decreases--manufacturing dropped 6,700 (8.0%), while nonmanufacturing is down 8,800 (3.1%) from a year ago. There were only two increases among nonag industries--all other durable goods added 200 (2.5%) and wholesale nondurable goods trade 100 over the year. Decreases were led by retail trade (3,400), leather goods (2,300), transportation (1,800) and state and local government (1,400).

UNEMPLOYMENT Nashville's labor force added 500 members between May and June, ending the month at 420,600. Employment dropped 1,300 during the period, while the number unemployed jumped 1,800. The unemployment increase caused a higher unemployment rate 8.7 percent in June compared to 8.2 percent in May.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings increased $8.69 due to a 1.1 hour increase in average weekly hours. Both the durable and nondurable goods sectors posted longer workweeks with durable goods production workers working 1.1 hour longer and nondurable goods, 1.0 hour longer. The largest industry increase was in the food and kindred products industry where more overtime was worked for premium pay.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	June 1981	May 1982	June 1982	Changes From May 1982 Net	%	June 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	427.6	420.1	420.6	+ .5	+ .1	-7.0	-1.6
Unemployment	36.4	34.4	36.2	+1.8	+5.2	- .2	-0.5
Percent of Labor Force	8.5	8.2	8.7	.5	6.1	.2	2.4
Total Employment	391.2	385.7	384.4	-1.3	-0.3	-6.8	-1.7

(1) Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings June 1981	May 1982	June 1982	Average Weekly Hours June 1981	May 1982	June 1982	Average Hourly Earnings June 1981	May 1982	June 1982
All Manufacturing	$325.68	$326.79	$335.48	41.0	40.1	41.2	$7.90	$8.00	$8.14
Durable Goods	330.40	329.59	329.59	41.6	40.7	40.8	8.00	8.03	8.08
Nondurable Goods	318.57	323.80	342.40	40.0	39.4	41.6	7.97	7.82	8.08
Food and Kindred Prod.	383.96	368.83	374.15	42.8	40.1	41.0	8.97	8.72	8.71
Printing and Publishing	342.24	337.31	340.65	34.8	34.2	35.4	8.19	8.16	8.33

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL June 1981	TOTAL May 1982	DISADVANTAGED June 1981	DISADVANTAGED May 1982	NON-WHITE June 1981	NON-WHITE May 1982	VETERAN June 1981	VETERAN May 1982
New Applications	4,751	3,819	1,063	1,083	1,445	1,016	186	211
Testing	279	181	59	48	33	21	9	0
Enrolled in Training	23	105	29	101	14	41	6	2
Nonagricultural Placement	1,825	840	1,114	383	590	299	240	221
Counseling	727	395	598	142	462	90	54	40

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

INDUSTRY	June 1981	May 1982	June 1982	Net Change May 1982	Net Change June 1981
Total	348.4	332.1	332.9	+ .8	-15.5
Manufacturing	78.0	78.0	71.3	0	-6.7
Durable Goods	49.9	49.9	48.4	0	-1.5
Lumber (except furniture)	3.9	3.9	3.9	0	0
Furniture and Fixtures	3.5	3.5	3.0	0	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	6.4	6.3	6.0	-0.1	-0.4
Machinery	12.1	12.0	11.9	0	-0.2
Transportation	9.0	8.9	8.9	0	-0.1
All Other	8.1	8.2	8.1	+0.1	+0.2
Nondurable Goods	28.9	28.9	29.0	0	+0.1
Food Products	7.0	7.1	7.0	-0.1	0
Textile Mill Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Apparel	4.7	4.8	4.8	+0.1	+0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Petroleum and Rubber	1.6	1.5	1.5	0	-0.1
Leather	2.4	2.4	2.3	0	-0.1
All Other	1.2	1.1	1.1	0	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	270.4	254.1	261.6	+7.5	-8.8
Construction	16.2	16.2	16.1	0	-0.1
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	19.5	19.5	19.4	0	-0.1
Trade	71.8	72.9	73.0	+0.1	+1.2
Wholesale	15.7	15.7	15.8	+0.1	+0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	11.7	11.8	11.8	0	+0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.0	3.9	4.0	+0.1	0
Retail	56.1	57.2	57.2	0	+1.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	23.9	23.1	24.1	+1.0	+0.2
Service and Miscellaneous	76.1	77.1	75.6	-1.5	-0.5
Government	58.0	60.9	61.0	+0.1	+3.0
Federal	9.0	9.0	8.9	-0.1	-0.1
State and Local	49.0	51.9	52.1	+0.2	+3.1

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment dropped 1,100 (0.8%) between May and June, with both sectors showing losses. Manufacturing decreased by a total of 600 (1.2%), with losses in primary and fabricated metal products (400, or 8.0%), and paper and printing (300, or 5.2%) leading the way. Sector increases were confined to 100 each in furniture and fixtures, stone, clay and glass and all other nondurable goods. Among nonmanufacturing industries, increases were recorded by construction (3.0%) and retail trade, which added 200 each. Experiencing decreases were government (600, or 2.9%)--partly due to schools closing--transportation, communication and public utilities (200, or 3.0%), and service, which dropped 100.

OVER THE YEAR Both sectors have suffered about the same percentage decrease since last June, with nonmanufacturing dropping the greatest number of jobs (5,000. or 6.0%). Not surprisingly, the government category had the biggest single loss--TVA and other government cutbacks were responsible for 4,500 fewer jobs (18.1%) during the year. Other big declines were reported in primary metals and fabricated metal products (1,600, or 25.8%)--due to auto-industry related layoffs; transportation, communication and public utilities--down 500; apparel (400, or 8.7%); and lumber and furniture 300 (18.8%), largely because of the building industry slump. The manufacturing sector did not post even a single increase for the year, while nonmanufacturing reported only two--services went up 200, or 1.1%, and finance, insurance and real estate added 100 during the period.

UNEMPLOYMENT The Tri-Cities labor force is up 200 to 179,200 in June, but the number of persons employed dropped 200. The resulting 400 person increase in unemployment was enough to push the rate up 0.2 percentage point to 10.3 percent.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

INDUSTRY	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	Change From May 1992 Net	Change From May 1992 %	Change From June 1991 Net	Change From June 1991 %
TOTAL	129.—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber & Wood Products and	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture & Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay and Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metals and Fabricated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Durable Goods [1]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper & Allied Products and	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing & Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Nondurable Goods [2]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Nonmanufacturing [3]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Includes Washington, Carter, Johnson, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	Change From May 1992 Net	Change From May 1992 %	Change From June 1991 Net	Change From June 1991 %
Civilian Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Employment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL June 1992	TOTAL May 1992	DISADVANTAGED June 1992	DISADVANTAGED May 1992	NON-WHITE June 1992	NON-WHITE May 1992	VETERAN June 1992	VETERAN May 1992
New Applications	2,217	2,256	1,491	493	218	68	194	160
Testing	74	109	25	25	4	11	8	6
Enrolled in Training	120	25	117	24	14	5	4	2
Nonagricultural Placement	983	178	664	130	69	12	124	100
Counseling	213	60	191	30	7	1	5	13

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION June 1992	TENNESSEE PORTION May 1992	TENNESSEE PORTION June 1991	VIRGINIA PORTION June 1992	VIRGINIA PORTION May 1992	VIRGINIA PORTION June 1991
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber & Wood Products and	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture & Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay and Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metals and Fabricated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Durable Goods [1]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper & Allied Products and	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing & Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Includes Washington, Carter, Johnson, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	TENNESSEE PORTION June 1992	TENNESSEE PORTION May 1992	TENNESSEE PORTION June 1991	VIRGINIA PORTION June 1992	VIRGINIA PORTION May 1992	VIRGINIA PORTION June 1991
Civilian Labor Force	161.0	161.5	167.5	17.6	17.7	19.0
Unemployment	15.6	15.3	12.9	2.1	2.0	1.7
Percent of Labor Force	10.9	10.8	8.0	8.2	7.4	8.9
Total Employment**	126.2	126.2	134.7	14.5	14.7	16.1

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
JUNE 1982

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index June 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to June 1982 from June 1981	May 1982	Index June 1982	Unadjusted percent Change to June 1982 from June 1981	May 1982
ALL ITEMS	290.6	7.1	1.2	290.1	6.9	1.3
ALL ITEMS (1967-59=100)	337.9	-	-	337.3	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	280.2	5.1	0.8	280.5	5.1	0.8
HOUSING 1/	317.5	8.7	1.2	317.5	8.8	1.2
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	190.8	2.7	-0.4	189.6	2.0	-0.5
TRANSPORTATION	292.8	4.6	2.5	294.5	4.8	2.6
MEDICAL CARE	326.4	12.0	0.8	324.8	10.9	0.8
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	235.6	6.7	0.5	232.3	6.4	0.5
OTHER GOODS & SERV.	255.8	9.6	0.3	253.1	9.4	0.3
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.344	-6.8	-1.1	$.345	-6.3	-1.1
1957-59=$1.00	$.296	-	-	$.296	-	-

1/ Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
SUITE 540 - 1371 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E.
ATLANTA, GA 30367
TELEPHONE: 404-881-4418

Authorization No. 0048 Lewisburg Tribune, Inc. 3150

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
519 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

CONGRESSIONAL INF. SERV., INC.
4520 EAST-WEST HWY.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014